

# THE FRANKFORT COMMONWEALTH.

A. G. HODGES & CO.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

PROPRIETORS.

VOL. 18

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY, AUGUST 1, 1865.

NO. 9

THE SEMI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH  
Will be published every Tuesday and Friday,  
by  
A. G. HODGES & CO.  
At FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM, payable  
in advance.

Our terms for advertising in the Semi-Weekly  
Commonwealth, will be as liberal as in any of the  
newspapers published in the west.

## STATEMENT

### ST. LOUIS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

On the 1st day of January, 1865, made to the Auditor  
of the State of Kentucky, in compliance with an  
act, entitled "An act to regulate Agencies of  
Foreign Insurance Companies," approved 3d  
March, 1856.

First. The name of this Company is the "ST. LOUIS  
MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY," and is located in the city of St. Louis,  
County of St. Louis, State of Missouri.

Second. The amount of capital stock  
is \$100,000 00  
The amount of capital stock paid up  
is 70,000 00

#### ASSETS.

Third, Loans secured by deed of trust, first lien of record, on real estate in the city and county of St. Louis, per schedule of assets, 189,045 15	
Stock Bonds, sixty days demand, secured by deed of trust on real estate, 11,100 00	
Loans on policies in force, bearing interest at 6 per cent, 200,145 15	
Loans on undoubted personal security, due within sixty days, 174,520 23	
Stock Bonds subject to call on sixty days notice, approved personal security, 9,425 69	
Premiums due on Policies in hands of Agents and others awaiting return, 18,900 00	
Amounts due from Agents not included in above, 17,855 49	
Amounts due from Agents not included in above, 1,604 45	
On furniture, iron safe, &c., (home office and agents), 5,998 46	
Miscellaneous warrants, 1,814 09	
Revenue stamps, 411 00	
Total amount of all assets of the Company, except future premiums receivable, \$430,990 36	

#### LIABILITIES.

Dividends to be redeemed this year, as added to policies, 4,425 80	
Present value of dividends to be redeemed in 1, 2, 3 and 4 years, or added to policies, 59,012 55	
Unamortized interest on bonds and notes due the Company to reduce them to present value, 40,412 85	
Claims on two policies resisted by the Company, because of violation and forfeiture \$7,000.	
No other claims or liabilities, except the liability on policies in force, totaling in the aggregate \$3,357,900 00.	

STATE OF MISSOURI,  
CITY AND COUNTY OF ST. LOUIS.  
Samuel Willi, President, and William T. Selby,  
Secretary of the St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance  
Company, being severally sworn, depose and say,  
and each for himself, says, that foregoing is a  
full, true, and correct statement of the affairs of  
said Company—that the said Insurance Com-  
pany is the bona fide owner of at least ONE HUN-  
DRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS  
of actual Cash Capital invested as before stated,  
of which the principal portion of that invested  
in real estate security, is upon unimproved  
property in the city and county of St. Louis, worth  
double the amount of said principal loans, and  
that the above described investments, nor any  
part thereof, are made for the benefit of any  
individual exercising authority in the management  
of the said Company, nor for any other person or  
persons whatever, and that the said St. Louis Mutual Life  
Insurance Company.

(Signed) SAMUEL WILLI, President.

(Signed) W. T. SELBY, Secretary.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 1st day of August, 1865, at St. Louis, Mo., in testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand  
and affixed my official seal this 1st day of August,  
Eighteen Hundred and Sixty-Five.

(Signed) A. C. BERNONDI, Recorder.

#### AUDITOR'S OFFICE,

FRANKFORT, May 21, 1865.  
THIS IS TO CERTIFY, that ALBERT G.  
HODGES, as Agent of the St. Louis Mutual Life  
Insurance Company of St. Louis, Mo., at Frank-  
fort, Franklin county, has filed in this office the  
statements and exhibits required by the provisions  
of an act, entitled "An act to regulate  
Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," ap-  
proved March 3, 1856; and it having been shown to  
the satisfaction of the undersigned that said  
Company is possessed of an actual capital of at  
least one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, as  
required by said act, the said Albert G. Hodges,  
as Agent aforesaid, is hereby licensed and per-  
mitted to take risks and transact business of in-  
surance at the rate hereof. But this license  
may be revoked if it shall be made to appear to  
the undersigned that since the filing of the state-  
ments above referred to, the available capital of  
said Company has been reduced below one hun-  
dred and fifty thousand dollars.

In testimony whereof, I have set my hand the  
day and year above written.

W. T. SAMUELS, Auditor.

Risks taken and Policies issued promptly  
by A. G. HODGES, Agent  
Frankfort Ky., April 25, 1865—329.

Louisville and Frankfort and Lexington  
and Frankfort Railroads.

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,  
LOUISVILLE, KY., Aug. 1st, 1864.

CIRCULAR

By the provisions of the Excise Law, passed  
June 30, 1864, every person giving a  
receipt for the delivery of property, is required to  
stamper the receipt with a two-cent Revenue  
Stamp. Postage stamps will not answer.

In order to comply with the terms of this law,  
Agents will require Consignees, before the deliv-  
ery of goods, to send a written order, stamped,  
for its delivery to another person.

SAM'L. GILL, Superintendent.

The above order must be complied with for  
goods to be retained in the depot at Frankfort.

T. C. KYTE, Agent.  
August 19, 1864.

## MISCELLANY.

### THE SECRET CRIME.

[From the Cincinnati Times.

#### CHAPTER III.

(Continued.)

A tall, handsome young man rose up from  
his chair opposite the glowing fire as Mr.  
Hawley stepped into the library.

"The first look made him pause upon the  
threshold with a painful start. Recovering  
from that, he came forward, and greeted his  
visitor with a formal bow. What a tool he  
was to catch in every new face a likeness to  
poor Danforth?"

"Your name, sir, I think, is Mr. Her-  
kimer?" he said, politely consulting his card.

Mr. Herkimer bowed. "I am a stranger to  
you, sir," he said, stammering, "but I can  
furnish you with the best possible reference  
of character. I have begged this interview  
on an important errand. I come to lay be-  
fore you my proposal for the hand of your  
daughter, Miss Constance."

Now that he had come to the purpose of  
his mission, his voice lost its confusion and  
sounded clear and musically distinct.

Hawley shook with a quick nervous shud-  
der, where had he heard those tones before?  
Certainly the man seated before him bore a  
terrible likeness in face, voice, and bearing,  
to Edward Danforth. He controlled the ner-  
vous emotion, and leaned his head upon his  
hand. "Constance is young," he said, "too  
young for such thoughts at present."

"Time flies," said the young man with a  
sarcasm perceptible smile, "to you, sir, im-  
mersed in your business cares, more uncon-  
sciously than us."

"You have her approval of your suit?"  
asked her father absently; "perhaps you are  
already engaged?"

"I spoke with her yesterday, sir," said the  
young man, flushing. "I came here with her  
permission."

"Had the matter gone so far?" Mr. Haw-  
ley felt as if he had little to add.

"You have not spoken of your prospects,  
Mr. Herkimer," he said for the first time di-  
rectly facing his visitor. "Constance, as you  
are supposed to know, will not be porten-  
less, and I cannot consent to her marrying  
for a fortune."

The young man's eyes fell. "I am not  
rich, sir; I fear not sufficiently to meet your  
expectations; I have some property which  
was left to me by my mother on condition of  
my assuming her maiden name, and besides  
my father has a good property invested in  
some mines, to which I may expect to be  
heir, but nothing to equal the wealth of a  
millionaire."

"You have a profession, I suppose?"  
"Yes, sir, that of the law."

"What is your father's name, permit me to  
ask?"

"William Danforth."

It was well that Mr. Herkimer's eyes were  
cast down, or he might have been startled by  
the sudden paleness which mantled his  
host's face leaving him for a moment ghastly  
white.

"I cannot consent to your marriage with  
Constance," he said rising, and speaking in a  
changed voice; "I am sensible of the honor  
you seek to do us in this connection, but I  
must desire all further steps to be cut short.  
If you please, we will consider the matter  
ended."

"But the young lady?" said Mr. Her-  
kimer, agitated at the unexpected conclu-  
sion.

"Pooh! she will soon get over her fancy,  
and you, young gentleman, will do the same.  
I have company waiting in the drawing-  
room, will you join us?"

Herkimer declined the invitation, which  
seemed put in mockery, and rose to go.

He heard Constance's clear voice at the  
piano as he stepped into the hall. A bitter-  
sigh rose up with a choking sensation in  
his throat. Poor Constance, how little she  
dreamed of the blow about to fall on her.

He stepped out into the fast falling snow  
of a winter night. His heart was heavy,  
oppressed with a numbing pain; an hour ago  
he had exulted in his new happiness as he  
breasted the storm—now!

He found his father at his hotel; he had  
arrived in town the day before, and had  
been trusted with his son's confidence. The  
latter's depressed appearance revealed at  
first sight the secret of his refusal. Mr. Dan-  
forth listened with sympathetic attention to  
the particulars; if his pride was wounded at  
the cavalier treatment his son had received,  
he had the prudence to keep down the feel-  
ing.

"We will not give the matter up at once,  
my boy," he said, cheerfully. "I will see  
Mr. Hawley myself to-morrow; you did not  
state your position plainly enough, you  
should have come out with the facts, when  
he invited the relation of your circumstances;  
an income of a thousand a year with a  
profession promising to be lucrative by-and-  
bye, are no trifles, and I should not mind  
settling the heirship of the mines upon you  
to help to bring about the marriage. Cheer  
up, Edward. I see no reason for desponding.  
The old gentleman at first sight has taken  
you for an adventurer."

The young man smiled, a little sorrow-  
fully.

"You do not know, sir, you did not hear  
him speak. Constance will never marry  
against her father's wishes, neither ought I  
to ask her."

#### CHAPTER IV.

Mr. Danforth did call upon Mr. Hawley  
on the morrow, a most painful and unlooked  
for meeting to one at least.

Mr. Hawley was in his counting-room im-  
mersed in business when the gentleman  
walked into his office. The pen he held had  
slipped from his fingers, leaving a dark stain  
on the paper before him, and his change of  
color was too sudden to escape observa-  
tion.

"We have certainly met before," said Mr.  
Danforth, grasping his unwilling hand.  
"Why, bless me! Mr. Hawley, my poor  
brother Edward's partner! I never thought  
of greeting you an old friend, though I  
remember the name."

He stopped; the associations suddenly cal-  
led up were not of the most agreeable char-  
acter.

"Take a chair, Danforth," said Hawley,  
recovering himself. "May I ask you to er-  
rand this morning? You see I am surround-  
ed with business."

His manner was cold; Danforth took the  
designated seat in silence. He had thought  
to find his talk an easy one; but this recog-  
nition sent a singular chill over his spirits.  
The aged and changed appearance of the  
man before him struck him disagreeably.

"I called on my son's business," he be-  
gan abruptly. "Edward saw you last night.  
From what I gathered from him, he seems  
to have blundered in his explanation."

"I gave him his answer," said Mr. Haw-  
ley, rustling the papers beneath his hand  
measly. "It is not my wish that Constance  
should think of marriage at present; she is  
still young."

"Edward," observed his father, "misun-  
derstood you; he supposed the objection to  
arise on the score of property."

"That was also considered," observed Mr.  
Hawley, coldly; "Constance has too large a  
fortune in prospective, not to lay her suitors  
open to the suspicion of being adventurers  
—unless their own income were too ample  
to admit of such a doubt."

"Edward will have a good estate at my  
decease," said Mr. Danforth; "at present he  
has a thousand a year and a profession."

"Next to nothing, sir," suggested his com-  
panion, "when needed to support a wife  
brought up with Constance's expensive hab-  
its. A thousand a year would not fill her  
jewel case."

"We were both young once," said Mr.  
Danforth, smiling; "you yourself married  
into a wealthy family while yet a compar-  
atively poor man. I venture to believe that  
Mrs. Hawley never regretted her choice.  
Edward has entered upon a lucrative profes-  
sion; why should he not be as fortunate?"

The same waxy paleness that had shot  
over Hawley's face at the entrance of his  
visitor, mantled it again. "I do not know,"  
he said, sharply, "but I am little accus-  
tomed to leave anything to chance."

"In a word, then, you have really set your  
heart against the match?"

"I am sorry to say so, sir; sorry to decline  
the honor."

Mr. Danforth rose, the reply was too point-  
ed to admit of further negotiation.

"I am sorry for both these young people,"  
he said, "I confess, Mr. Hawley, I cannot  
see the reasonableness of this resolution."

"You look only on your own side of the  
matter," said the gentleman, blandly. "If  
I had other daughters to dispose of in mar-  
riage, I might be more lenient."

"How Hawley has changed!" thought Mr.  
Danforth, as he went out; "I did not seem  
to breathe freely in his presence. Well, my  
errand was indeed hopeless; poor Edward! I  
must take him away from here. I wonder  
if my brother's wife is still living; strange  
that none of my letters to her have received  
an answer; I may as well go to C— at  
once, the change will be a slight difference  
to Edward. How the sight of Hawley  
brought up those old days—my poor  
brother! Who would have thought such  
wrong of him!—he was always so honest,  
so true in the smallest things. I wonder if  
he is living still, traveling in the hard path  
of crime; it must have been a frightful tem-  
tation to throw him from his course. Poor  
poor Edward! it all seems like a dream.  
How can a man be so blind as to dash out  
all his prospects in life by one throw?"

Mr. Danforth's kind plan on his son's  
part, was defeated by that young gentle-  
man's engagement in a lawsuit, just coming  
on, and he found himself obliged to take up  
his projected journey alone.

It was but a short journey to C—, some  
forty miles, the whole distance being  
traversed by railway, a very great change from  
the days of his youth, when the slow stage-  
coach had rattled on day after day over the  
turnpike roads.

Everything wore a changed aspect as he  
got out at the station; new buildings met his  
eyes, the new walls of a towering steam fac-  
tory, with its long smoke-chimney; crowds  
of strange faces; but the last he was prepar-  
ed for.

It seemed like a dream, that his tar-  
boyhood and the first eventful years of his  
manhood had been passed in this then quiet  
spot.

The short winter day was near its close,  
and he proceeded at once to the nearest hotel,  
which proved to be only a few yards  
distant from the station. Somewhat to his  
surprise, and much to his satisfaction, he re-  
called an old friend in the landlord's ruddy  
face, and saw at once that the objects of his  
visit might be speedily fulfilled.

Mr. Scranton failed to recognize him until  
he had made his self-introduction, and  
then his greeting was cordial and hearty.

"Where have you been all these years,  
sir?" he inquired, "I thought you were dead  
long ago!"

"Seeking my fortune for the last ten  
years."

"And prospered—I suppose? come back  
with a rich man?"

"A tolerable competence," returned Dan-  
forth, modestly; "money never kept very  
long in my hands, as you know. I was  
quite unlike poor Edward, but that brings  
me to the object of my coming here, to make  
some enquiries for his wife and family, if he  
has any."

"His wife—bless me! Don't you know she  
has been dead these dozen years? She didn't  
live six months after he ran off—excuse me—  
his little daughter found a good home with  
his partner, Mr. Hawley. A strange freak  
that!"

"You don't tell me so!" exclaimed Mr.  
Danforth in his turn astonished. "Can Con-  
stance, then, be my brother's child. I re-  
member that was our mother's name, and  
Edward wrote that he had given it to his  
baby?"

"They have no other child, I believe, said  
the landlord, rather curiously. "I heard  
from them a year ago through one of our  
town's people. He went into Mr. Hawley's  
office, but the gentleman could not remem-  
ber him. They are at the top of fortune—  
the Hawleys—and vain of their good luck,  
too?"

"It is very singular," said Mr. Dan-  
forth, aloud, "this adoption. What were  
the circumstances in which Mary was left  
at the time of her husband's disappearance?"

"Utter poverty, I believe. There was

nothing coming to her from the firm, of  
course."

"What could have led poor Edward into  
such a step? a gambling affair? anything of  
that sort?"

"I never heard anything of the kind.  
Something was said about his getting in-  
volved, but nobody knew where the story  
came from."

"A bad affair," said Danforth, sighing.  
"Edward was the last man I should have  
picked out of the world to fall into  
traps; there never was a better brother or  
friend."

A call came for the landlord; Scranton  
went out, and Danforth drew his chair up to  
the fire, and fell into a fit of meditation.  
Slowly out of the glowing coals before him  
a singular picture began to shape itself—a  
long procession, at the end of which stood a  
gallows, on the scaffold the outline of a man  
kneeling with his face covered in his hands.  
The profile was distinct; it bore a singular  
likeness to some one he had seen but the day  
before.

"What a fool I am!" he exclaimed, start-  
ing up. "I may as well go to my chamber  
and try to sleep off this hallucination. I feel  
as though just escaping from the grasp of a  
nightmare."

But sleep was not to be wooed for his pil-  
low that night; his thoughts rested intently  
on the discovery of the evening, Constance's  
adoption, coupled with the singular agitation  
of his brother's former partner. He rose in  
the morning, unrefreshed, and thought he  
would take a short walk before breakfast,  
after which he decided to leave in the noon  
train.

New streets had been built—a broad piece  
of waste land turned into a green square  
fenced by a neat iron railing, and bordered  
with fast growing elms; the house where his  
own short quiet days of married life had  
passed still stood, the old evergreens shading  
the entrance, the snow lying thick over  
what had been the garden; it struck him as  
the only place left unchanged by the wear of  
twenty years.

Several workmen were busy with their  
spades in enlarging a cellar for some new  
building, as he retraced his steps by an  
opposite way to that from which he had  
come. Just as he neared the one of the  
number dropped his pickaxe with a loud  
exclamation, and the others stood as if trans-  
fixed.

"A skeleton, Marks, and no mistake!  
There's been some foul work here!"

Danforth stepped up and looked over.  
It was the head of a skeleton, which the  
removal of the brown mould had uncovered.

"What building stood here?" he asked  
breathlessly.

"An office, sir. It has just been torn  
down."

#### CHAPTER V.

Mr. Herkimer sat in his office reading  
over his brief for the morrow. The old  
cheerful look of a man at peace with his  
surroundings and happy in himself had quite  
gone out of the young man's face leaving  
in its stead the painful lines of suffering  
and a gloom which might not soon pass  
away.

At his elbow, thrust away under a heap  
of lawyer-like parchments, lay a daintily  
written note which bore Mrs. Hawley's  
signature. Constance had received his letter,  
but it was the last which must pass  
between them; her husband had given his  
order to that effect, and she felt sure that  
Mr. Herkimer would respect their mutual  
wishes, and see that the matter was at an  
end.

It was very cruel, he felt so with his whole  
heart, they loved each other, and there was  
no real obstacle of a grain's weight to come  
between them.

The law is a slow profession—save in the  
rarest of cases—but Herkimer had never  
realized the fact until this night.

A rap came at his door, a late visitor, and  
he got up, but not in time to give admission  
to his father.

"Why, father?" he exclaimed, startled by  
his pallid appearance, "what has happened?  
are you ill? You have just come from C—"

"I have just left the station," said Mr.  
Danforth, trying to speak in his natural  
tones, but his voice had the brokenness of  
agitation. "I have made a most terrible  
discovery, it relates to Hawley."

Herkimer dropped the brief he had held  
in his hand, and looked earnestly at his  
father.

"I have told you of your Uncle's disap-  
pearance, of the fraud he was said to have  
perpetrated—it turns out that he was mur-  
dered!"

The young man turned white and sat  
down, leaning his face upon his head. His  
father took the chair opposite, and went on  
in a lower voice.

"In my visit to Mr. Hawley I recognized  
him at first sight as my brother's former  
partner; his agitation on seeing me was sin-  
gular and unaccountable."

"A tolerable competence," returned Dan-  
forth, modestly; "money never kept very  
long in my hands, as you know. I was  
quite unlike poor Edward, but that brings  
me to the object of my coming here, to make  
some enquiries for his wife and family, if he  
has any."

"His wife—bless me! Don't you know she  
has been dead these dozen years? She didn't  
live six months after he ran off—excuse me—  
his little daughter found a good home with  
his partner, Mr. Hawley. A strange freak  
that!"

"You don't tell me so!" exclaimed Mr.  
Danforth in his turn astonished. "Can Con-  
stance, then, be my brother's child. I re-  
member that was our mother's name, and  
Edward wrote that he had given it to his  
baby?"

"They have no other child, I believe, said  
the landlord, rather curiously. "I heard  
from them a year ago through one of our  
town's people. He went into Mr. Hawley's  
office, but the gentleman could not remem-  
ber him. They are at the top of fortune—  
the Hawleys—and vain of their good luck,  
too?"

"It is very singular," said Mr. Dan-  
forth, aloud, "this adoption. What were  
the circumstances in which Mary was left  
at the time of her husband's disappearance?"

"Utter poverty, I believe. There was

his sick wife an unconscious infant. I  
shall have him arrested," said Danforth,  
savagely; "the picture I saw in the coals  
last night was a supernatural vision, it shall  
come true!"

"No!" exclaimed his son, starting; "hear  
me my dear father, for Constance's sake—  
God avenges the deepest wrongs in His own  
time; let Hawley know of your discovery,  
but do not visit his guilt on his innocent  
family."

Danforth shook his head.  
"What! let him go on in his prosperity  
after he has taken his brother's life? Edward  
I never thought this of you."

"What good will it do, sir, to bring him  
to the bar? I have seen the man. He never  
premeditated that crime. It was done under  
the influence of passion. If we could read  
his heart, I believe we could see he has never  
seen a moment's peace since. That,  
though, is the confession of all criminals."

Danforth sat silent.  
The haggard, wretched face of the guilty  
man rose up before him. No wonder at his  
restlessness, with such a secret gnawing be-  
neath!

"You argue well, Edward," he said, after  
a lengthened pause; "but where is the clear-  
ing of your uncle's good name?"

"That, sir, is of less value than the peace  
of the living."

Mr. Danforth had not yet decided, but wa-  
vered; and finally resolved that circum-  
stances should settle his course.

Early in the morning he presented him-  
self, now accompanied by his son, at Mr.  
Hawley's counting-house. The gentleman  
was not in, and the clerk said he was at  
home and seriously ill.

Thither Mr. Danforth proceeded, and pit-  
ilessly presented himself, sending in with  
his card, that his business was urgent and  
would admit of no delay. He was ushered  
into the sick chamber, where Mr. Hawley,  
in bed, received him with anxiety and sus-  
picion.

What followed in that long interview  
those two alone knew; but when Mrs. Haw-  
ley entered, upon the strange visitor's de-<



## Wm. H. Gray and the Politicians.

The Frankfort Correspondent of the Louisville Democrat sneers at Mr. Gray because he is not a "politician." He says he "was mistaken in his 'fort' when he fancied himself cut out for a politician." Mr. Gray is not a politician nor did he ever fancy himself one—in the accepted sense of that term. The Union party of Franklin county have selected for their candidate a man of the people, a working man whose interests are with the people and whose desire is to further their good. He is not an office seeker nor an office holder, and never has been. No; he is not a politician—a man who is always jumping at the public crib and the public purse, who can only live by the support of the county or state or country, who changes with every change of the popular breeze—to-day an oath-taking and oath-requiring candidate for high office; to-morrow decriing all oaths and calling for freedom of elections—just as suits the views of the party which he thinks will succeed. Look at the men opposed to Mr. Gray—they call themselves "politicians"—and doesn't the picture suit?

The Conservative say Mr. Wm. H. Gray is not a "politician." That is the reason we suppose that he is pushing them so close to the wall. He is not a politician and yet it is taking every politician in Franklin county to defeat him. Jas. Harlan, the Clerk of the Federal Court, started out to do it alone. But soon he commenced to cry out most piteously for his brother, the Attorney General of the State, to hurry to his aid. Both together were being worried. The street corner, button-holing politicians were called in. All of them together were falling miserably. Then they appeal to Thomas N. Lindsey, Esq., to come with all his legal lore and his Democratic trickery to rescue them from Wm. H. Gray—the working man's schultze. How humiliating it must be to these aristocratic politicians! It is taking the entire aristocracy of the county, with their money and influence, to defeat a single working man. And all that money and position can do to defeat him will be done, for he is not a politician, and it will never do to let a plain, honest, working man represent the people of Franklin in the Legislature.

Working men of Franklin think of this. This sneer is flung at the Union candidate, this objection is made against him by a political correspondent from Frankfort in a Louisville paper. Are you ready to join in the sneer and defend an honest lover of the people because he is not a politician? We think not.

## A Standard Work on the Rebellion.

We have received from the publishers a copy of that standard work, "McPherson's Political History of the Rebellion." This is a most valuable and interesting work, being a true history of the rebellion from its inception to its end. It is in truth a magazine of facts, arranged in logical order, or grouped in natural harmony, and contains an exhaustive Index, which makes reference to both names and subjects ready and easy. It is the most thorough, accurate, impartial and complete compendium of the rebellion which has yet been published, and covers the whole of President Lincoln's Administration. The National Intelligencer well says of this work, "In no other work can one find the materials of history so faithfully compiled, so copiously selected, and so judiciously arranged. To all students of history, to journalists, to publicists, and to intelligent readers of every class, it will be an invaluable repository of facts and memoranda relating to the eventful times in which we live." Our readers, especially those of the political order, would do well to immediately order a copy of this invaluable work. It should be in the library of every intelligent, reading man. See the advertisement in our advertising columns.

We would call the attention of our readers to the advertisement in our paper to-day of Mrs. M. T. Page's Select School for Girls. Mrs. Page is a teacher of much experience, and though her present school has no existence of only two sessions, yet she has met with much success. The Principal has engaged in this work on amore, and that is a great recommendation in favor of the school. Its former patrons have been well satisfied with the progress their children have made, and we feel assured that all who in future may see fit to patronize it by committing their daughters to Mrs. P.'s care, will find that they have done well. Mrs. P. will conscientiously and faithfully do all in her power to forward the desires of parents with regard to the education of their daughters. Again we commend this school to the patronage of our readers.

Harpers Monthly for August has come to hand. It is, as usual, interesting, amusing and instructive. Wilkie Collins continues his story of "Armadale" and Charles Dickens gives us three more chapters of "Our Mutual Friend." The Magazine which continues the productions of two such authors should surely be generally popular. The clippings from the "Editor's Drawer" in this number are "rich, rare and racy." Give this great Monthly for August a reading.

Harlan is running for the Legislature to get rid of the Clerkship of the District Court of U. S. If not elected he will have to continue as Clerk. Billy Gray thinks Harlan ought to be kept in his Clerkship and is trying to beat him in.

From the Louisville Journal, July 29.

## Important Order.

MAJOR GENERAL J. M. PALMER.

We publish this morning a highly important order by Maj. Gen. Palmer, commanding the Department of Kentucky, in which he persons in this State who are disqualified from voting under the laws of the State and the act of Congress of March 3d, 1865, are specified. He is determined to aid the civil authorities, by military force, if necessary, to execute the laws strictly in every county of the Commonwealth.

Now, let all whom it may concern mark well one fact: If any person belonging to either of the four classes enumerated by Gen. Palmer shall attempt to vote, or shall violate the order in any particular, it may not be well with him. If perjury be committed, no effort will be spared to bring it to light and to punish, to the utmost extent of law, the accused criminal. If fraud or intimidation be attempted, it will probably be punished on the spot. Let men be warned:

HEADQUARTERS DEPT. OF KENTUCKY,  
Louisville, Ky., July 26, 1865.

General Order, No. 51.

The near approach of an important election, to be held in all the counties of the State and Military Department of Kentucky, renders it proper, in the judgment of the General commanding, to require all officers commanding troops to give to the officers of the State, charged by law with the duty of conducting elections, and to the legal voters of the State, the most complete protection. Martial law prevails in the Department of Kentucky, and certain classes of persons are especially under military surveillance and control; these are:

1st. All rebel soldiers, whether paroled or not, and without regard to the fact that they have or have not taken any of the oaths prescribed by law, or executive or military orders, or have registered under orders from the Headquarters of the Department of Kentucky.

2d. All guerrillas and others who, without belonging to regular rebel military organizations, have taken up arms against the Government, or have in any way operated against the Government or people of Kentucky, or any other State or Territory.

3d. All persons who by act or word, directly or indirectly, gave aid, comfort, or encouragement to persons in rebellion. This applies to all persons who have voluntarily acted as scouts or spies for rebel or guerrilla forces; who have voluntarily furnished rebel force or person with information, food, clothing, horses, arms, or money, or have harbored, concealed, or otherwise aided or encouraged them.

4th. All deserters from the military or naval service of the United States who did not return to said service or report themselves to some Provost Marshal within the sixty days limited in the proclamation of the President of the United States, dated the 11th day of March, 1865, and all persons who deserted from the military or naval service of the United States after the 31st day of March, 1865, and all persons duly enrolled who departed the jurisdiction of the District in which they were enrolled, or went beyond the limits of the United States to avoid any draft.

All persons who were, or have been, directly or indirectly engaged in the civil service of the late so-called Confederate Government, or of the so-called Provisional Government of Kentucky, or who have in any way, voluntarily submitted to either of said pretended Governments—all agents of, or contractors with, or for either of said pretended Governments—all such persons are disqualified from voting by the laws of the State of Kentucky, and the act of Congress of March 3, 1865.

All persons of the classes aforesaid, are required to abstain from all interference with elections, and will, if they shall in any manner interfere therein, by voting or attempting to vote, or by persuading any other person to vote, or by appearing at the polls, be at once arrested and held for military trial.

Aid will be given to the civil authorities to enforce the laws and to preserve the peace. Any person who shall counsel, advise, or encourage any judge of any election, or any other person, to disregard or disobey the law, as declared in the proclamation of the Governor of the State, will be at once arrested.

The peace of the country can be secured only by obedience to the laws.

By command of Major-General JOHN M. PALMER:

E. B. HARLAN,  
Captain and A. G.Official—BEN. W. SULLIVAN,  
Lieut. and Acting A. G.

Col. Robert H. King.

It is with much pleasure we publish the following paragraph from the Louisville Journal of July 28. We doubt not that the compliment has been most worthily bestowed by the 31 Kentucky Cavalry upon their young commander. Having learned the printing business in this office, he was a member of our family from early childhood until he reached manhood. He was a fine printer, and was always faithful in the performance of his duty. We all feel proud of Robert, and congratulate him upon the reception of such a distinguished mark of the approbation of those with whom he has served for more than three years.

PRESENTATION.—A most elaborately ornamented sword with a magnificent scabbard, beautifully chased and mounted with gold. On it is inscribed, "To Lt.-Col. R. H. King, 31 Ky. Vet. Cav., Louisville, Aug. 1st, 1865." This is encircled with small diamonds, and below it is the letter A., and below this are the letters U. S., cunningly entwined, the three letters formed of brilliant. The blade is exquisitely ornamented with etchings of war scenes. The hilt is covered with gilt lace, and the snaps are of solid gold. The sword-case is of rosewood, handsomely mounted with ivory and gold. This magnificent and well deserved gift cost \$1,250.

Uncle Sam is very liberal. He furnishes one of his District Clerks to run against the working man Billy Gray, who never held office.

"HOURS AT HOME."—This valuable Magazine for August has been received. As it is a new Monthly and not yet well known by our readers, we will again lay before them the character and intent of the work. A cotemporary well describes both when it says, "This periodical stands among our Monthlies as the representative of the religious element of American literature and thus it has a position that was unoccupied, and which also is of the first importance. It discards that light, frivolous, and sometimes corrupting matter to which secular literature is considerably devoted, substituting for it sound religious and moral writing, the study of which must elevate the readers mind. The best religious writers in the country are engaged to contribute to its pages." The numbers of "Hours at Home" which have already appeared will merit this eulogy. And we again commend this Magazine to our readers. The August number is filled with articles of great interest, brief and varied. Its perusal will afford instruction both mental, moral and religious.

Harlan is on the side of the negro and for keeping him in possession of the most fertile lands by enslavement. Billy Gray is on the side of the laboring white man and for giving him a chance to contest the right of the negro to cultivate the best lands.

Billy Gray believes the white man is better than the negro and don't therefore fear equality. Harlan has his doubts upon the subject, and is therefore afraid of equality.

Oh! Billy Gray, oh, Billy Gray—  
How dare you run this race?  
You should have to your friends said nay—  
The Harlans want the place.

"A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush." So thinks the District Clerk—hold on Jimmy until the election is over—it may go "agin" you.

Better be Clerk—than risk all on an election—hold on Jimmy while you run the race against Billy Gray.

## GEN. ROUSSEAU.

## Brief of his Speech at Woodland.

(From the Union Press.)

General Rousseau's Woodland Garden speech on Monday night was pointed and telling, as was the speech of that efficient friend of the workingman, Mr. F. H. Oberkline, of Cincinnati. General Rousseau pommel and riddled Mr. Mallory as at Newcastle and Shelbyville.

Mallory & Co. he said and proved, failed to carry out their pledges to "vote the last man and dollar"—misrepresented and betrayed their constituents—placed Kentucky in a false and morally and materially damaging position before the country. Kentucky was set down as disloyal, throwing obstacles in the way of the war's prosecution. Like representative, like constituency. We were judged by our "Representatives," and will continue to suffer while they keep the ascendancy. If you would save the country, listen to your grievances, change your representation, and this place yourselves nearer to your Government. While represented by lachrymose opponents of the Government, stirrers up and keepers up of bickerings and animosities, you need not expect your interests will be regarded like those of other people.

They failed and refused to keep their pledges to help support the army and put down rebellion. They raised the old cry of Abolitionism on every bill before Congress for money and men. They wouldn't vote to feed and clothe and increase our army because they always thrust the "nigger" in and cried "the nigger is in the way." They voted against money and men and the only means of getting men. In most malignant speeches in Congress they strove to array the people of the United States against every anti-rebellion governmental measure as "Black Republican."

The conduct of such partisans resulted in the second invasion of Lee, the New York riots, our defeat at Chancellorsville, the "Northwest Conspiracy," the thwarting, imprisoning and murdering of our draft officers in the Western and Border States. Large bodies of troops were detached from our field armies, in their direct need, to overawe the stay-at-home followers of Mr. Mallory and his congressional and other confederates. For all this blood and sacrifice they caused, they only answer "the nigger was in the way!"

I never endorsed or approved any of their pro-rebellion votes and dodges. I would have died before I would have voted and dodged as they did. Mr. Mallory denounced abolitionists here, but bound himself to vote in the useful. Engaged in the battle field the winter of 1862-63, I was not posted as to Mr. Mallory's dodging course then, but presumed he was doing his pledged duty to his country's defenders (who, with myself, lived for weeks of that winter on parched corn and horse steaks). And I took his pledges in the canvass of 1863, as to his conduct in future, and voted for him as preferable to Mr. Wolfe, the pledged candidate of the no-more-men-and-no-more-money party. I had no hope of Mr. Wolfe's help in Congress, but some hope of Mr. Mallory's and took him as the least of evils. The best I could find. But he factiously broke his pledges on frivolous excuses—betrayed and outraged those who then elected him. Judge his future by his past.

Slavery is dead, so is our slave code, and there's no use talking about it. No man would pay a cent for the arrest or delivery of his runaway. Nobody would have our slave laws enforced. I rejoice the amendment will in six or three months be ratified. With or without Kentucky, it will be done and the rubbish swept away and the old insane cry of abolitionism with it.

In early life, as a poor working boy, I underwent degradation and humiliation enough on account of slavery, to make me utterly opposed to it. Till seventeen I worked for \$3 to \$8 a month by the side of slaves, and wasn't as much respected by the "nigger" or the master as the "nigger" himself. The rich man may take care of himself at all times and under all circumstances, but not so the poor man. I am the poor man's friend—for the emancipation, elevation and prosperity of white labor in my native State, and that we shall have by wiping out the remains of slavery.

The hue and cry about "nigger equality" is all gammon. No man in Kentucky that I know of is for it in any justly obnoxious sense. Whoever says that any Kentucky Amendment candidate for Congress is for it, lies. All our negroes will quickly and forever be free, but, while among us will have only such conventional and political privileges as we of Kentucky choose to confer upon them. The question of "negro suffrage" is in your own hands. The Constitution of the United States leaves it in your hands and nobody else's.

Gen. Rousseau closed thus: While Mr. Mallory did all he could and all be dared to oppose and cripple the Government, and thus to entrance, endanger and injure Kentucky and Louisville, I, at every hazard and through all sorts of trial, did my best to support the Government, and to place you nearer the Government, and save and benefit Kentucky and Louisville, and will continue to do so, and if elected, will be enabled to bare your claims, rights and interests fully considered and regarded by the Government of the United States.

MARCO

## Restoration the Work of Time.

Many men are disappointed in not finding a more rapid transformation of Southern character. They read of a great deal of bitterness yet towards the national government, of a loyalty that is simply submission to the strongest, of continued adherence to the doctrine of State rights, of a disposition to oppress and persecute the freedmen; they conclude that there is but a poor prospect that the South will ever assimilate with the rest of the country, and look forward to an indefinite prolongation of military rule, or to never-ending disorder and wrong. From this state of mind naturally comes an inclination to try rigorous measures and summary expedients.

This view of the subject is false and mischievous. We never had a right to imagine that the South would be metamorphosed merely by being vanquished by force. Human nature is capable of no such sudden change—least of all the tough stuff of American nature. We are too apt to apply Northern standards to Southern conduct—making too little allowance for the immense difference of education. With our anti-slavery principles and our inbred reverence for the national flag, we can hardly appreciate what it costs a Southerner to acknowledge that a negro has natural rights as sacred as his own, and that his "sovereign State" has not the first claim to his allegiance. It is almost impossible for us to estimate the novelty of the situation in which the Southern man now finds himself, and the extreme difficulty of adapting himself to it. All the civil ideas, all the social habits of his lifetime may be changed. All his conceptions of citizenship, of loyalty, of State dignity, of the relations of races, of this title of labor to respect, of political economy, of natural justice, of the divine ordinances, of the precepts of Christianity, must be adjusted to a new order of things, contrary to all he has ever seen or felt. We were, on awakening to-morrow, to find ourselves the subjects of Queen Victoria, our old ideas and habits would hardly experience a sadder shock than the old ideas and habits of the Southern people have sustained by the sudden break-up of their social system.

The truth is, that there is cause for surprise in the readiness with which the great body of the Southern people recognize the real aspects of their new situation, and the necessities it entails. They have generally yielded with far better grace than was anticipated before the war closed. Though most of them have not as yet shown any particular devotion to the government, few of them have exhibited a contumacious or sullen spirit. Their general disposition is to follow the course indicated by the government, in the hope that it will finally bring them out of their present calamities. Nothing like enthusiasm is shown in this, nor could it be expected. Their spirits, if not broken by their defeats and their miseries, have been too much depressed to admit of recovery for many a day yet. It is an excellent thing that they move at all. Every step forward will strengthen their faith in the government, and prompt to new exertion. Gaining new assurance that they have the cordial good will of the Northern people, and that it is possible to live with them in brotherhood, and new proofs that all their material interests depend upon a conformity to the same principles and systems that have secured for the North its unparalleled prosperity, they will gradually come to our own ground, and thoroughly identify themselves with us in act, thought and feeling.—N. Y. Times.

## Negro Equality.

Col. J. S. Pond, of Madison has been making some speeches lately. In one of them, recently delivered in Lexington, and reported by the Unionist, alluding to negro equality, the Colonel said that the Conservatives charged the Union party with favoring negro equality and suffrage; he denied the charge, but would admit it, for argument's sake. He now charged them with being in favor of negro superiority, and would prove it. When the war broke out he (Col. P.) volunteered in the army, together with his three sons, two of whom had been slain by the rebels, and he, himself, was wounded. Well, the war went on, and nearly all the poor men had gone in. The Government, seeing this, determined to relieve the poor men from the burden of furnishing any more men under its calls for troops, and a law passed by Congress providing for the enlistment of negroes. Well, these Conservatives raised a great cry about its being oppressive. Violating the Constitution &c., clearly showing that they did not care how many white men were killed; but you must not touch a negro. "Oh! no! That would interfere with vested rights! You may take as many of the 'poor white trash' as you want to. But nary nigger! White men will do well enough to stop rebel bullets but negro flesh is to valuable too housed for that purpose."

Now, said the Colonel, don't that prove that the Conservatives think more of the negro—make him, in fact, superior to the white man?

Again: In the Frankfort platform they say that they cannot see the justice "in enlisting negroes when there is such a large army of white men being mustered out and disbanded." They would rather see the white man still kept in the army, away from his wife and children, than to see him mustered out and allowed to go home, and a negro substituted in his place. Was that not evidence enough to show in what light they regarded the poor white man?—and to prove that they consider the negro an inferior to this white man?—Central Ky. Gazette.

Coal is more plentiful in the United States—and more expensive—than in any other country.

## Progress of Reconstruction in Arkansas.

Since last we noticed in these columns the progress of reconstruction in Arkansas, events have conspired favorably for the early rehabilitation of the State and the Union. The Free State Government organized in March, last year, appears now to be acquiescent in all sides. Not one outrage has been committed within the last two months, or in other words, since the disbanding of the Trans-Mississippi Confederate forces. Nearly every county is now organized; as are also the judicial districts. Some of the courts have already been in session, and all of them will shortly be regularly holding. Taxes are being as quietly collected as before the war, and civil process can be executed everywhere throughout the State.

The rebel Governor Flanagan has given in his adhesion to the regular government, and restored the State archives. There is, moreover, complete harmony between the civil and military authorities. And Gov. Murphy makes special and public acknowledgment of the invaluable aid rendered him by Gen. Reynolds, who commands the department.

The authority of Gen. Gannt is given for the recommendation, that persons who desire to emigrate to Arkansas do well to select the month of October, and especially to see to the proper place of location before definitely moving. For intending emigrants it should be noted that Arkansas is well adapted to the growth of wheat, oats, rye, corn or cotton; and, also, that the grape abounds on all hands in its native state and could be successfully cultivated. Fruit and vegetables abound, while coal, slate, iron, lead, copper and other metals are found in different parts of the State. The State is traversed by numerous streams, flourishing cities for factories and machinery, and has about 2,500 miles of navigable water courses. Lands are cheap and of unsurpassed fertility. The people are said to be anxious for capitalists and working people from the North to settle among them, and such persons may rest assured that they will be kindly and hospitably treated.

The State is so peaceable—the State Government so complete—acquiescence in, and support of all the authorities so universal, that it is to be hoped when the members from the State present themselves for admission to Congress there will be no hesitation about their reception.—New York Times.

The Surgeon Dentists in Boston are going to form a Protective Union. Their motto will be—"Let us pull together."

## Proclamation by the Governor.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,  
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,  
FRANKFORT, July 19, 1865.

## TO THE OFFICERS OF ELECTIONS.

The purity of the elective franchise can only be preserved by a faithful enforcement of the laws governing the same. For their enforcement the officers will be held responsible.

Every free white male citizen, 21 years of age, who has resided in Kentucky two years, and whose residence has been in the district where he offers to vote for 60 days next preceding the election; and each white male citizen who, not having two years residence in the State but has resided one year in the county, and sixty days in the precinct where he offers to vote, next preceding the election, is entitled to vote; provided he has not expatriated himself and lost the elective franchise by coming within the provisions of the following act:

## CHAPTER 500.

AN ACT to amend chapter 15 of the Revised Statutes, entitled, "Citizens, Expatriation and Aliens."

§ 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That any citizen of this State who shall enter into the service of the so-called Confederate States, in either a civil or military capacity, or into the service of the so-called Provisional Government of Kentucky, in either a civil or military capacity, or having heretofore entered such service of either the Confederate States or Provisional Government, shall continue in such service after this act takes effect, or shall take up or continue in arms against the military forces of the United States or the State of Kentucky, or shall give voluntary aid and assistance to those in arms against said forces, shall be deemed to have expatriated himself, and shall no longer be a citizen of Kentucky; nor shall he again be a citizen, except by permission of the legislature, by a general or special statute.

§ 2. That whenever a person attempts, or is called on, to exercise any of the constitutional or legal rights and privileges belonging only to citizens of Kentucky, he may be required to negative, on oath, the expatriation provided in the first section of this act; and upon his failure or refusal to do so, shall not be permitted to exercise any such right or privilege.

§ 3. This act to be of force in thirty days from and after its passage.

All persons challenged as coming within the provisions of this law, should be required to take the following oath, prescribed by my predecessor, and which is in conformity with the law:

## OATH.

"I do solemnly swear that you have not, since the 10th day of April, 1862, been in the service of the so-called 'Confederate States,' or in the 'Provisional Government of Kentucky,' in either a civil or military capacity, and that you have not given, directly or indirectly, VOLUNTARY AID AND ASSISTANCE TO THOSE IN ARMS AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES OR THE STATE OF KENTUCKY, or those who were intending to join the armed forces of the so-called 'Confederate States,' and that you will bear true and faithful allegiance to said Government of the United States and State of Kentucky, so help you GOD."

Absence from the place of residence in the service of the country, or from any other cause, where no intention existed to change the residence, will not exclude from voting. If present at the election precinct where his residence is, on the day of election.

Absence without any purpose of changing the residence, keeps the residence of such person in his voting precinct.

Loyal men throughout the State are requested to report to the Governor any disregard of the expatriation law, either upon the part of officers or citizens; giving the names of the offenders—that they may be proceeded against for such violation.

The officer who shall fail to discharge his duty, as prescribed by law, or the citizen who, not being entitled to vote, shall do so in violation of law, should be promptly reported, that the proper steps may be taken for his punishment. These plain words are spoken, that none may act upon the supposition that they will be permitted, with impunity, to disregard the laws made to guard and protect the purity of the elective franchise, or to override the lawfully established sovereignty of the people.

The military authorities will assist the civil officers in the enforcement of these instructions, if any attempt be made to violate them, upon application to the officer nearest in command.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor.

BARGAINS IN JEWELRY.—Attention is directed to W. Forsyth & Co.'s advertisement in another column.

## FRANKLIN SPRINGS,

(LATE KENTUCKY MILITARY INSTITUTE.)

A SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS AND YOUNG MEN,  
SIX MILES FROM FRANKFORT, KY.,

In Charge of B. B. SAYRE.

Session opens on the 1st Monday in September, 1865.

## BOARD OF VISITORS.

His Excellency, Gov. T. E. Bramlette; John M. Harlin, Attorney General; Rev. John N. Norton, D. D.; John B. Temple, Esq.; George W. Craddock, Esq.; Gen. D. W. Lindsey, S. I. M. Major, Esq.; Col. Orlando Brown, Jr.; Hon. A. J. James.

THE PECULIAR ADVANTAGES of this school are—A Military Organization, to be adopted when the number of pupils is sufficient to form one or more companies—health—seclusion—extensive grounds—commodious buildings—means of abundant exercise—instruction chiefly on the oral system—ample libraries—freedom from malign moral influences of town—long experience of the Principal in the teaching and government of youth.

To any one desiring it, and sending address to B. B. Sayre, Frankfort, Ky., a circular will be forwarded, giving information in detail. July 14, 1865.

## SELECT SCHOOL

FOR GIRLS.

MR. MARY T. PAGE,

Respectfully informs her former patrons and the citizens in general, that the Third Semi-Annual Session of her School, will commence on the 4th day of September, 1865, at her residence in Frankfort. Instruction will be given in the usual English branches; also in the Latin Language, if required.

TERMS—Will be Fifteen Dollars per Session of twenty weeks. Music, including use of Piano, Thirty Dollars a Session. Boarding, including lights, fuel, washing, etc., \$120 00 a Session.

Mrs. Page would respectfully solicit the patronage of the community, promising in return to do all that is in her power to forward their desires with regard to the education of their daughters.

The Latin and higher classes in Mathematics will be under the charge of Rev. Henry E. Thomas. Prof. E. A. Fellmer will have charge of the Music class.

## REFERS TO

Gov. Thos. E. Bramlette, E. L. VanWinkle, J. B. Temple, Esq., Rev. J. S. Hays, of Frankfort; Rev. J. K. Lyle, Robt. Hamilton, Esq., of Lexington; Wm. Mitchell, Esq., of Harlan; Report of Mr. Sterling; R. Knott, Esq., and Hon. Wm. H. Grainger, of Louisville.

## STATEMENT

OF THE CONDITION OF THE

## Hartford Fire Insurance Company,

On the 31st day of December, 1865, made to the Auditor of the State of Kentucky, in compliance with an act, entitled "An act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved 3d March, 1865.

## NAME AND LOCATION.

First. The name of the Company is "THE HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY," and is located at Hartford Conn.

CAPITAL.  
Second. The amount of its Capital Stock is..... \$1,000,000  
The amount of the Capital Stock paid up is..... 1,000,000

ASSETS.  
Third. Cash on hand and in Bank..... \$15,163 07  
Real Estate unencumbered..... 18,000 00  
Cash in hands of agents and in course of transmission..... 98,321 82  
Bills receivable for loans secured by personal and collateral security..... 10,882 19  
Interest accrued, mostly payable 1st January, 1866..... 13,484 00  
Rents accrued payable 1st January, 1866..... 392 50  
The Bonds and Stocks owned by the Company..... 1,419,637 00  
Total assets of the Company..... 1,675,870 58

LIABILITIES.  
Fourth. The amount of Liabilities, due and not due to Banks and other creditors.....  
Losses adjusted and due.....  
Losses unadjusted..... \$53,925 77  
Losses in suspense, waiting for further proof.....  
All other claims against the Company, unpaid dividends..... 9,414 00  
Total Liabilities..... 503,339 77

T. C. ALLYN, President.  
Geo. M. Coit, Secretary.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, SS.

Hartford County.

January 5th, 1866.

Personally appeared T. C. Allyn, President, and Geo. M. Coit, Secretary of the Hartford Fire Insurance Company, and under oath that the foregoing statement by them subscribed is a full true and correct statement of the affairs of said Company and exhibits so far as can be ascertained at this date its actual condition on the thirty-first day of December, 1865.

W. S. SKILTON,  
Notary Public.

CLERK'S OFFICE, KY.

Frankfort, July 1st, 1866.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original on file in this office.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF,

I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal, the day and year above written.

W. T. SAMUELS,  
Auditor.

[No. 311.] AUDITOR'S OFFICE,

Frankfort, Ky., July 1st, 1865.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY, That Dr. J. M. MILLS as Agent of the Hartford Fire Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut, at Frankfort, Franklin county, has filed in this office the statements and exhibits required by the provisions of an act, entitled "An act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," Approved 3d March, 1865; and it having been shown to the satisfaction of the undersigned that said company is possessed of an actual capital of at least One Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars, as required by said act, the said Dr. J. M. MILLS, as Agent as aforesaid, is hereby licensed and permitted to take risks and transact business of insurance at his office in Frankfort, for the term of one year from the date hereof. But this license may be revoked if it shall be made to appear to the undersigned that since the filing of the statements above referred to, the available capital of said Company has been reduced below one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

In Testimony Whereof, I have set my hand the day and year above written.  
WM. T. SAMUELS, Auditor,  
Frankfort, July 2d, 1865.



## THE COMMONWEALTH.

## FRANKFORT.

TUESDAY.....AUGUST 1, 1865.

## UNION TICKET!

FOR STATE TREASURER.

W. L. NEALE,  
OF Madison County.

7TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT!

FOR CONGRESS,

Gen. S. S. FRY,  
OF Boyle County.

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE.

WM. H. GRAY.

Union Candidates for Congress in Ken-

1st District—R. M. BRADLEY  
2d District—Geo. H. YEAMAN  
3d District—J. H. LOWRY  
4th District—MARION C. TAYLOR  
5th District—L. H. ROUSSEAU  
6th District—G. CLAY SMITH  
7th District—SPEED S. FRY  
8th District—WM. H. RANDALL  
9th District—SAMUEL MCKEE.

Proposed Amendment to the Constitu-

tion.

"ARTICLE XIII.

"2 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to its jurisdiction.

"2 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

"Approved February 1st, 1865."

"We have been requested to announce

D. Morris, Esq., a candidate for County

tor. Mr. Morris is a warm advocate for the

droption of the Constitutional Amendment,

and we trust will be elected.

The Constitutional Amendment vs. a lo-

cal Institution.

The second point in the objection urged

against the Constitutional Amendment is

that it will deprive the slave States of prop-

erty in which the free States have no inter-

est—or rather, that it is an unwarranted in-

terference with a strictly local institution.

This objection will not stand the test of

truth. Slavery is not a mere local insti-

tution, an institution that only affects the

interests of a particular State or set of States

and which appeals for its support and pro-

tection only to the States in which it exists.

It has always appealed to the General Gov-

ernment for protection and has required the

passage of laws affecting the interests of the

free States and forcing their recognition of

and concurrence in the institution. And its

requirements were always allowed. At last,

however, it grew bold enough to declare

that none but a pro-slavery President should

rule the nation, that the majority should

not rule in the government of the Union,

and it took the sword to make the assertion

good. That settled its status. It was no

longer in any sense a local institution, but

one in whose existence the whole people

were concerned. Setting itself up to govern

the people it became a national affair and

so must be treated. The people had a right

to look into the character of this usurper,

and upon seeing how it was determined to

rule or ruin, to demand its overthrow. In

a strictly Constitutional mode they are doing

this.

A man's house is his castle, and the fam-

ily is a strictly local institution governed

by its own laws. But only so long as it in

no way interferes with the peace and quiet

of the neighborhood. When it does this it

becomes amenable to the public law and the

disorderly inmates suffer accordingly. A

man has a right to carry on what business

he will—his business is a personal, local af-

fair. But the bone-boiler or the glue-maker

must see to it that the offensive stench con-

sequent upon his work does not affect his

neighbors; the manufacturer must have

chimneys sufficiently high to carry off the

smoke that otherwise might annoy his neighbor,

or their places of business may be closed

as nuisances. The general law steps in as

soon as an outsider is affected. Just so it

is with the institution of slavery. As long as

it is kept within the bounds of the State, a

neighboring State has no right to interfere

with it. But just as soon as it makes its

measure failed. Because our forefathers did not consider slavery a mere local institution and, as such, removed from the action of the people. This objection then falls to the ground. There is no force in it. The country asks the adoption of the amendment for its salvation and peace, and in so doing it does not violate or infringe upon a single right of a single State. It looks upon the interests of all the States and asks each State to regard the interests of the whole.

## Conservatism.

The meaning of this term in the present canvass and the intention of the Conservative party is being more plainly developed as the canvass progresses. It does not refer to the conserving of the Constitution for the plain provisions of the Constitution are denounced as unconstitutional and the people of Kentucky are called upon to resist them. For instance; the Constitution provides for its amendment. But the Conservative party denounce this provision and call it an infringement upon the rights of the States. They appeal to the higher law—the anti-republican dogma of State Sovereignty.

They term "Conservatism" does not refer to the conserving of the Union; the great work of the Conservative party is not the restoration and the perpetuation of the Union. All their utterances prove that as between the Union and the conservation of slavery—between the Union and the conservation of State sovereignty, let slavery and State Sovereignty prevail and be established, though the Union fail and perish. For instance, it is for the sake of the Union, its strength and perpetuation, that the Union party of Kentucky urge upon the people the adoption of the Constitutional Amendment. How is this met? By arguments to prove that the welfare of the Union does not require this Amendment to the Constitution? No. The interests of the Union are ignored, and sneers and slanders and insolence are flung into the faces of the Union men of the State because they prefer the perpetuation and interests of the Union to the institution of slavery and the dogma of State Sovereignty. Removes the motto of the Conservative party from their banner. "The Constitution as it is and the Union as it was," and no one would be able to judge from a word that proceeds out of their mouths or an idea from their brains—or skulls—that they are friends of either the Constitution or the Union. Their speech would never betray them. Their "conservatism" does not apply to either the Constitution or the Union.

Is this party then sailing under false colors? Oh no; not at all. They are "conservatives." They are working earnestly for the conservation of every principle which led to and kept alive the rebellion, for the conserving of strife between the different sections of our land, of enmity between the South and North. Listen to their persistent denunciations and maligning of the North, of the Administration, and of the Government. Why is this? It is to excite the prejudices of our citizens against the old Union, and so keep alive the hate of secessionists and their sympathizers against the government of their fathers. Their only idea, and their only purpose is to conserve the institution of slavery and the doctrine of States Rights and to array them against the Constitution and the Union. Their main talk against the Amendment shows this. They say it is a violation of the rights of our sister slave States—and yet slavery does not exist in one of them. So they are ignoring President Lincoln's Proclamation, endeavoring to show that it is of no force and that the South may hold their slaves as of old—their status is not at all affected by anything the Government has said or done. They are conserving the old hatred and the old strife that slavery and State sovereignty have enkindled.

All this is meant by Conservatism in Kentucky—this is the object of the Conservative party. No one can listen to their talk, watch their actions and note who are their leaders without seeing this. And the people of Kentucky are asked to give them their support, to hoist them into power that they may carry their pernicious principles into practice and work for the conservation of all that which has well nigh effected the destruction of our country. If the country is to be saved, the Constitution and the Union preserved, the Conservative party must be defeated.

## Thos. N. Lindsey—Again!

This gentleman, in a card published in the Louisville Democrat of Saturday, July 29th, denies the truth of the statements of Friday last, as being "false and libellous, known to be so by him who made them." We did not hear the speech of Mr. Lindsey, alluded to in our paper of last week. The article was founded upon information communicated to us by several gentlemen who did hear the speech—equally as respectable as those referred to by Mr. Lindsey in his card. And we have been told since the publication of that article, by other gentlemen who were present, and heard the speech, that we gave a correct version of it.

On last Friday night, at a public meeting held at the Court House, we believe Mr. Lindsey virtually admitted that he did play Secretary to Gen. Bragg's Provost Marshal, whilst the Confederates had possession of Frankfort. So that we were not very far wrong when we stated that we were informed that he performed the part of Assistant Provost Marshal to that concern.

There is a wide difference between Mr. Lindsey's version of his own speech, and very many of the gentlemen who heard it—and, as has never been our purpose, knowingly, whatever may be Mr. Lindsey's opinion of us personally—to do injustice to him,

or any other human being, if he will write out that speech entire, as he spoke it, we pledge ourselves to publish it, side by side with our article, and let the public judge as between him and our informants.

Give the whole speech, with the interruptions, and what occurred between yourself and others when those interruptions took place.

Or, if Mr. Lindsey prefers it, as he says this article is "libellous," let him institute suit for libel, and our witnesses will be forthcoming.

## A LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Frankfort, Kentucky, on the 1st day of Aug., 1865, which, if not called for in one month, will be sent to the Dead Letter Office at Washington, D. C.

To obtain any of these letters, the applicant must call for "Collected Letters," give the date of this list, and pay two cents for advertising.

If not called for within one month, they will be sent to the Dead Letter Office.

"FREE DELIVERY" of letters by carriers, at the residences of owners, may be SECURED by observing the following RULES:

"1. DIRECT letters plainly to the street and number, as well as the post office and State.

"2. HEAD letters with the writer's post office and State, street and number, sign them plainly with full name, and request that answers be directed accordingly.

"3. Letters to strangers or transient visitors in a town or city, whose special address may be unknown, should be marked, in the lower left-hand corner, with the word 'Transient.'

"4. Place the postage stamp on the upper right-hand corner, and leave space between the stamp and direction for post-marking without interfering with the writing.

"5. A REQUEST for the RETURN of a letter to the writer, if unclaimed within 30 days or less, written or printed with the writer's name, post-office and State, across the left-hand end of the envelope, on the face side, will be complied with at the usual prepaid rate of postage, payable when the letter is delivered to the writer—Sec. 23, Law of 1863."

Letters to strangers or transient visitors in a town or city, whose special address may be unknown, should be marked, in the lower left-hand corner, with the word 'Transient.'

"4. Place the postage stamp on the upper right-hand corner, and leave space between the stamp and direction for post-marking without interfering with the writing.

"5. A REQUEST for the RETURN of a letter to the writer, if unclaimed within 30 days or less, written or printed with the writer's name, post-office and State, across the left-hand end of the envelope, on the face side, will be complied with at the usual prepaid rate of postage, payable when the letter is delivered to the writer—Sec. 23, Law of 1863."

Letters to strangers or transient visitors in a town or city, whose special address may be unknown, should be marked, in the lower left-hand corner, with the word 'Transient.'

"4. Place the postage stamp on the upper right-hand corner, and leave space between the stamp and direction for post-marking without interfering with the writing.

"5. A REQUEST for the RETURN of a letter to the writer, if unclaimed within 30 days or less, written or printed with the writer's name, post-office and State, across the left-hand end of the envelope, on the face side, will be complied with at the usual prepaid rate of postage, payable when the letter is delivered to the writer—Sec. 23, Law of 1863."

Letters to strangers or transient visitors in a town or city, whose special address may be unknown, should be marked, in the lower left-hand corner, with the word 'Transient.'

"4. Place the postage stamp on the upper right-hand corner, and leave space between the stamp and direction for post-marking without interfering with the writing.

"5. A REQUEST for the RETURN of a letter to the writer, if unclaimed within 30 days or less, written or printed with the writer's name, post-office and State, across the left-hand end of the envelope, on the face side, will be complied with at the usual prepaid rate of postage, payable when the letter is delivered to the writer—Sec. 23, Law of 1863."

Letters to strangers or transient visitors in a town or city, whose special address may be unknown, should be marked, in the lower left-hand corner, with the word 'Transient.'

"4. Place the postage stamp on the upper right-hand corner, and leave space between the stamp and direction for post-marking without interfering with the writing.

"5. A REQUEST for the RETURN of a letter to the writer, if unclaimed within 30 days or less, written or printed with the writer's name, post-office and State, across the left-hand end of the envelope, on the face side, will be complied with at the usual prepaid rate of postage, payable when the letter is delivered to the writer—Sec. 23, Law of 1863."

Letters to strangers or transient visitors in a town or city, whose special address may be unknown, should be marked, in the lower left-hand corner, with the word 'Transient.'

"4. Place the postage stamp on the upper right-hand corner, and leave space between the stamp and direction for post-marking without interfering with the writing.

"5. A REQUEST for the RETURN of a letter to the writer, if unclaimed within 30 days or less, written or printed with the writer's name, post-office and State, across the left-hand end of the envelope, on the face side, will be complied with at the usual prepaid rate of postage, payable when the letter is delivered to the writer—Sec. 23, Law of 1863."

Letters to strangers or transient visitors in a town or city, whose special address may be unknown, should be marked, in the lower left-hand corner, with the word 'Transient.'

"4. Place the postage stamp on the upper right-hand corner, and leave space between the stamp and direction for post-marking without interfering with the writing.

"5. A REQUEST for the RETURN of a letter to the writer, if unclaimed within 30 days or less, written or printed with the writer's name, post-office and State, across the left-hand end of the envelope, on the face side, will be complied with at the usual prepaid rate of postage, payable when the letter is delivered to the writer—Sec. 23, Law of 1863."

Letters to strangers or transient visitors in a town or city, whose special address may be unknown, should be marked, in the lower left-hand corner, with the word 'Transient.'

"4. Place the postage stamp on the upper right-hand corner, and leave space between the stamp and direction for post-marking without interfering with the writing.

"5. A REQUEST for the RETURN of a letter to the writer, if unclaimed within 30 days or less, written or printed with the writer's name, post-office and State, across the left-hand end of the envelope, on the face side, will be complied with at the usual prepaid rate of postage, payable when the letter is delivered to the writer—Sec. 23, Law of 1863."

Letters to strangers or transient visitors in a town or city, whose special address may be unknown, should be marked, in the lower left-hand corner, with the word 'Transient.'

"4. Place the postage stamp on the upper right-hand corner, and leave space between the stamp and direction for post-marking without interfering with the writing.

"5. A REQUEST for the RETURN of a letter to the writer, if unclaimed within 30 days or less, written or printed with the writer's name, post-office and State, across the left-hand end of the envelope, on the face side, will be complied with at the usual prepaid rate of postage, payable when the letter is delivered to the writer—Sec. 23, Law of 1863."

Letters to strangers or transient visitors in a town or city, whose special address may be unknown, should be marked, in the lower left-hand corner, with the word 'Transient.'

"4. Place the postage stamp on the upper right-hand corner, and leave space between the stamp and direction for post-marking without interfering with the writing.

"5. A REQUEST for the RETURN of a letter to the writer, if unclaimed within 30 days or less, written or printed with the writer's name, post-office and State, across the left-hand end of the envelope, on the face side, will be complied with at the usual prepaid rate of postage, payable when the letter is delivered to the writer—Sec. 23, Law of 1863."

Letters to strangers or transient visitors in a town or city, whose special address may be unknown, should be marked, in the lower left-hand corner, with the word 'Transient.'

"4. Place the postage stamp on the upper right-hand corner, and leave space between the stamp and direction for post-marking without interfering with the writing.

"5. A REQUEST for the RETURN of a letter to the writer, if unclaimed within 30 days or less, written or printed with the writer's name, post-office and State, across the left-hand end of the envelope, on the face side, will be complied with at the usual prepaid rate of postage, payable when the letter is delivered to the writer—Sec. 23, Law of 1863."

Letters to strangers or transient visitors in a town or city, whose special address may be unknown, should be marked, in the lower left-hand corner, with the word 'Transient.'

"4. Place the postage stamp on the upper right-hand corner, and leave space between the stamp and direction for post-marking without interfering with the writing.

"5. A REQUEST for the RETURN of a letter to the writer, if unclaimed within 30 days or less, written or printed with the writer's name, post-office and State, across the left-hand end of the envelope, on the face side, will be complied with at the usual prepaid rate of postage, payable when the letter is delivered to the writer—Sec. 23, Law of 1863."

Letters to strangers or transient visitors in a town or city, whose special address may be unknown, should be marked, in the lower left-hand corner, with the word 'Transient.'

"4. Place the postage stamp on the upper right-hand corner, and leave space between the stamp and direction for post-marking without interfering with the writing.

"5. A REQUEST for the RETURN of a letter to the writer, if unclaimed within 30 days or less, written or printed with the writer's name, post-office and State, across the left-hand end of the envelope, on the face side, will be complied with at the usual prepaid rate of postage, payable when the letter is delivered to the writer—Sec. 23, Law of 1863."

Letters to strangers or transient visitors in a town or city, whose special address may be unknown, should be marked, in the lower left-hand corner, with the word 'Transient.'

"4. Place the postage stamp on the upper right-hand corner, and leave space between the stamp and direction for post-marking without interfering with the writing.

"5. A REQUEST for the RETURN of a letter to the writer, if unclaimed within 30 days or less, written or printed with the writer's name, post-office and State, across the left-hand end of the envelope, on the face side, will be complied with at the usual prepaid rate of postage, payable when the letter is delivered to the writer—Sec. 23, Law of 1863."

Letters to strangers or transient visitors in a town or city, whose special address may be unknown, should be marked, in the lower left-hand corner, with the word 'Transient.'

"4. Place the postage stamp on the upper right-hand corner, and leave space between the stamp and direction for post-marking without interfering with the writing.

"5. A REQUEST for the RETURN of a letter to the writer, if unclaimed within 30 days or less, written or printed with the writer's name, post-office and State, across the left-hand end of the envelope, on the face side, will be complied with at the usual prepaid rate of postage, payable when the letter is delivered to the writer—Sec. 23, Law of 1863."

Letters to strangers or transient visitors in a town or city, whose special address may be unknown, should be marked, in the lower left-hand corner, with the word 'Transient.'

"4. Place the postage stamp on the upper right-hand corner, and leave space between the stamp and direction for post-marking without interfering with the writing.

"5. A REQUEST for the RETURN of a letter to the writer, if unclaimed within 30 days or less, written or printed with the writer's name, post-office and State, across the left-hand end of the envelope, on the face side, will be complied with at the usual prepaid rate of postage, payable when the letter is delivered to the writer—Sec. 23, Law of 1863."

Letters to strangers or transient visitors in a town or city, whose special address may be unknown, should be marked, in the lower left-hand corner, with the word 'Transient.'

"4. Place the postage stamp on the upper right-hand corner, and leave space between the stamp and direction for post-marking without interfering with the writing.

"5. A REQUEST for the RETURN of a letter to the writer, if unclaimed within 30 days or less, written or printed with the writer's name, post-office and State, across the left-hand end of the envelope, on the face side, will be complied with at the usual prepaid rate of postage, payable when the letter is delivered to the writer—Sec. 23, Law of 1863."

Letters to strangers or transient visitors in a town or city, whose special address may be unknown, should be marked, in the lower left-hand corner, with the word 'Transient.'

"4. Place the postage stamp on the upper right-hand corner, and leave space between the stamp and direction for post-marking without interfering with the writing.

"5. A REQUEST for the RETURN of a letter to the writer, if unclaimed within 30 days or less, written or printed with the writer's name, post-office and State, across the left-hand end of the envelope, on the face side, will be complied with at the usual prepaid rate of postage, payable when the letter is delivered to the writer—Sec. 23, Law of 1863."

Letters to strangers or transient visitors in a town or city, whose special address may be unknown, should be marked, in the lower left-hand corner, with the word 'Transient.'

"4. Place the postage stamp on the upper right-hand corner, and leave space between the stamp and direction for post-marking without interfering with the writing.

"5. A REQUEST for the RETURN of a letter to the writer, if unclaimed within 30 days or less, written or printed with the writer's name, post-office and State, across the left-hand end of the envelope, on the face side, will be complied with at the usual prepaid rate of postage, payable when the letter is delivered to the writer—Sec. 23, Law of 1863."

Letters to strangers or transient visitors in a town or city, whose special address may be unknown, should be marked, in the lower left-hand corner, with the word 'Transient.'

"4. Place the postage stamp on the upper right-hand corner, and leave space between the stamp and direction for post-marking without interfering with the writing.

"5. A REQUEST for the RETURN of a letter to the writer, if unclaimed within 30 days or less, written or printed with the writer's name, post-office and State, across the left-hand end of the envelope, on the face side, will be complied with at the usual prepaid rate of postage, payable when the letter is delivered to the writer—Sec. 23, Law of 1863."

Letters to strangers or transient visitors in a town or city, whose special address may be unknown, should be marked, in the lower left-hand corner, with the word 'Transient.'

"4. Place the postage stamp on the upper right-hand corner, and leave space between the stamp and direction for post-marking without interfering with the writing.

"5. A REQUEST for the RETURN of a letter to the writer, if unclaimed within 30 days or less, written or printed with the writer's name, post-office and State, across the left-hand end of the envelope, on the face side, will be complied with at the usual prepaid rate of postage, payable when the letter is delivered to the writer—Sec. 23, Law of 1863."

Letters to strangers or transient visitors in a town or city, whose special address may be unknown, should be marked, in the lower left-hand corner, with the word 'Transient.'

"4. Place the postage stamp on the upper right-hand corner, and leave space between the stamp and direction for post-marking without interfering with the writing.

"5. A REQUEST for the RETURN of a letter to the writer, if unclaimed within 30 days or less, written or printed with the writer's name, post-office and State, across the left-hand end of the envelope, on the face side, will be complied with at the usual prepaid rate of postage, payable when the letter is delivered to the writer—Sec. 23, Law of 1863."

Letters to strangers or transient visitors in a town or city, whose special address may be unknown, should be marked, in the lower left-hand corner, with the word 'Transient.'

"4. Place the postage stamp on the upper right-hand corner, and leave space between the stamp and direction for post-marking without interfering with the writing.

"5. A REQUEST for the RETURN of a letter to the writer, if unclaimed within 30 days or less, written or printed with the writer's name, post-office and State, across the left-hand end of the envelope, on the face side, will be complied with at the usual prepaid rate of postage, payable when the letter is delivered to the writer—Sec. 23, Law of 1863."

Letters to strangers or transient visitors in a town or city, whose special address may be unknown, should be marked, in the lower left-hand corner, with the word 'Transient.'

"4. Place the postage stamp on the upper right-hand corner, and leave space between the stamp and direction for post-marking without interfering with the writing.

"5. A REQUEST for the RETURN of a letter to the writer, if unclaimed within 30 days or less, written or printed with the writer's name, post-office and State, across the left-hand end of the envelope, on the face side, will be complied with at the usual prepaid rate of postage, payable when the letter is delivered to the writer—Sec. 23, Law of 1863."

Letters to strangers or transient visitors in a town or city, whose special address may be unknown, should be marked, in the lower left-hand corner, with the word 'Transient.'

"4. Place the postage stamp on the upper right-hand corner, and leave space between the stamp and direction for post-marking without interfering with the writing.

"5. A REQUEST for the RETURN of a letter to the writer, if unclaimed within 30 days or less, written or printed with the writer's name, post-office and State, across the left-hand end of the envelope, on the face side, will be complied with at the usual prepaid rate of postage, payable when the letter is delivered to the writer—Sec. 23, Law of 1863."

Letters to strangers or transient visitors in a town or city, whose special address may be unknown, should be marked, in the lower left-hand corner, with the word 'Transient.'

"4. Place the postage stamp on the upper right-hand corner, and leave space between the stamp and direction for post-marking without interfering with the writing.

"5. A REQUEST for the RETURN of a letter to the writer, if unclaimed within 30 days or less, written or printed with the writer's name, post-office and State, across the left-hand end of the envelope, on the face side, will be complied with at the usual prepaid rate of postage, payable when the letter is delivered to the writer—Sec. 23, Law of 1863."

## For State Treasurer.

We are requested to announce JAMES H. GARRARD a candidate for re-election as Treasurer of Kentucky at the August election. Juns 6, ts.

## For County Attorney.

We are requested to announce EUGENE P. MOORE a candidate for election as County Attorney at the August election. July 4-1e.

## NOTICE.

By order of the assignees of T. S. & J. R. PAGE, I will sell to the highest bidder, on the

## THIRD MONDAY IN AUGUST,

County Court day—the following notes and accounts:



